

Caledonian Mercury

No. 9309. EDINBURGH. WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1781.

CATTLE TRYST AT LOCHCARRON, DUTCH FLAX.

FOR SALE, a Parcel of DUTCH FLAX, of this year's importing, shipped by Messrs Vanegmont and Son, consisting of about 90 or 100 matts.—For particulars, apply to Mr Patrick Thomson, Newraw Factory, Perth.—Not to be repeated.

LASSWADE SCHOOL.

MR HUME, Schoolmaster in Lasswade, five miles south from Edinburgh, teaches English, Latin, Writing, and Arithmetic in all its parts. Mr HUME takes this opportunity of acquainting the Public, that he has good accommodation for Boarders. His terms are 16 l. a year for board and Education. Whoever favours him with their Children, may be assured, that the strictest attention shall be paid to their health, morals, and education. The village of Lasswade is remarkable for its healthful and pleasant situation. If the parents of any of the children who are boarders chuse to have them taught Geometry, Mensuration, Navigation, and the Use of the Globes, Mr Hume will give these children private hours, which will be an additional advantage.

INTIMATION.

To the CREDITORS of Sir JOHN OGILVY of Inverarity. It is intimated, that Sir JOHN OGILVY's Creditors will forthwith lodge in the hands of Mr Alexander Farquharson, accountant in Edinburgh, or of Hugh Bremner, his clerk, their several bonds of debt, with oaths of verity thereon, specifying the sums and annualities due thereon, in order that the Trustee may be enabled to make a division of the personal estate among the creditors.

FOR SALE by the Candle, at Lawson's Coffeehouse in Leith, on Monday the 11th day of June, betwixt the hours of twelve and one mid-day.

The Frigate LE COLONNE, about 400 tons, upon an easy draught of water, built in France for a privateer, only two years old, and lately commanded by Luke Ryan; is an exceeding fast sailer, mounting 22 nine and 6 four pounder guns, and 6 twelve pounder Carronades; taken by his Majesty's ships *Berwick* and *Belle Poule*. Is extremely well found in naval and ordnance stores; with provisions on board for 200 men for three months, and may be sent to sea in a few hours, without almost any expense. There is no doubt of her being in all respects one of the most complete privateers which has been fitted out during this war. She now lies at anchor in Leith Road, where she is to be delivered. Inventories to be had on board, of Messrs Bell and Rennie merchants, and James Hamilton broker at Leith.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, April 27.

The Zeebergh, Slaak, from Liverpool to Ostend, was taken by a French privateer, and afterwards wrecked on the coast of France. The Revenge privateer of London, Captain Kentish, has taken and sent into St Kitt's the brig *Prince of Wales*, from North Carolina to St Eustatia, laden with 58 hogheads of tobacco, 50 barrels of pitch and tar, and some slaves. A Flemish dogger, from Bourdeaux to Amsterdam, with wine and indigo, is taken and sent into Falmouth by the Salisbury privateer, Captain King. A French privateer of 12 guns, ran the Bee (from Milford to Yarmouth) on shore, on Saturday last, near Aldborough, with another ship; the privateer's crew got off the Bee, and sent her for France. The Tartar privateer of Bristol, of 8 guns and 65 men, was taken off the Lizard by the Prince William, Captain Gowanlock of London, and carried into Falmouth. The people on board the Tartar privateer advise, that the Tartar cutter, Captain Gibson, from Gibraltar, is taken and carried into St Malo. The Hope, Cook, from Newry to Cork, was retaken by the True Briton letter of marque, Captain Durell, and carried into Guernsey the 6th instant. The Tonym, Wade, of Liverpool, from St Anguline, was taken by the Saratoga American privateer the 9th of January, and carried into Cape Francois. The St Bees, Williamson, from New York to Whitehaven, is taken by the rebels. Ellinore, 14. Yesterday, a storm at W. N. W. a sloop at anchor in the roads foundered, and all hands perished; she is supposed to be from some port in Ireland, and had passengers on board. This day it blows fresh at W. S. W. The Fanny, Greaves, and Stormont, put into St Michael's to water, the 13th of March. The fleet from England are all safe arrived at Oporto. Portsmouth, 16. Yesterday, was launched here the Crocodile, a new frigate, of 24 guns; Captain King is appointed to the command of her. The Douglas, Greg, from Madeira to Charlestown, is taken by the Saratoga privateer of Philadelphia: The Captain is arrived at Falmouth. The Fair American, of 16 six-pounders, belonging to Philadelphia, has taken and carried into Cape Francois the Tiger, Captain Gairey, of New Providence, of 14 four-pounders. The Amelia, Lindsay, from St Kitt's to London, is taken and carried into Philadelphia.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Friday, April 27.

This day, the House of Commons proceeded to ballot for a Committee to decide upon the merits of the late election for the burgh of Milbourne Port, when the following members were chosen: viz.

Sir ADAM FERGUSON, Chairman.
Mr Penton,
The Solicitor General of Scotland,
Mr Henderson,
Mr Drake junior,
Mr Stewart,
Mr Bond,
Sir Gilbert Elliott,
John Shaw Stewart, Esq;
Mr Mayer,
Mr Daker,
Henry Fowkes Luttrell, Esq;
Mr Mitchell.

Mr Orr and Sir George Yonge, Nominees. Lord North took this opportunity of informing the House, that the East India business, which had been appointed for Wednesday, and by mutual consent farther adjourned till that day, was not yet ripe enough to bring before the House. Since Monday last, the Chairman and Deputy-chairman of the Company had been with him with certain propositions, some of which were such as he had thought reasonable; but others of them demanded a special answer, and consequently had not yet been settled. However, as the matters in dispute between the Government and the Company were likely to be speedily adjusted, he submitted it, when it would be better to postpone the consideration of the business till a future day. His Lordship, therefore, moved, that the order of the day for going into a Committee on East India affairs should be discharged, and fixed for Wednesday next.

The noble Lord said, there was another thing very material for the consideration of the House. The public anxiety had been raised very high respecting the irruption lately made by Hyder Ally into the Carnatic. His Lordship thought it very proper that an enquiry should be

made into the cause of it; and, for that purpose, he should, on Monday next, move for the appointment of a Secret Committee. His Lordship said, that till very lately the accounts of this calamity had come to us in an unauthenticated way, but that they had now been published by authority in all the public prints, and therefore were not to be disputed or doubted.

Mr Baker asked, if the House were to go into an enquiry of the cause of the late irruption of the Carnatic, without any papers before them on the subject they were to discuss and determine upon.

Lord North said, the society of the fact was, of itself, sufficient to warrant an enquiry. The accounts, published by authority had stated the irruption Hyder Ally had made into the Carnatic, and all that was meant was to enquire into the cause of it.

Mr Fox attacked the noble Lord on his declaring, that the notoriety of the fact was fully sufficient, as he would by no means allow that in other cases. When the Carnatic was invaded, an enquiry into the cause of it was held sufficient. If any one should say that Hyder Ally had caused it, his Lordship would laugh at him for it. Yet when the present war was talked of, his Lordship was ready enough to cry out, that the Americans had caused it. He would grant no enquiry into the cause of it. In cases in which the noble Lord was not personally concerned, Mr Fox said, he always voted with great candour; but when he himself was personally concerned, no one voted more irreconcilably to it. Hence all enquiries as to the cause of the American, the French, the Spanish, and the Dutch war, were immediately silenced, and the cause of them readily imputed to our enemies.

His Lordship rose again, and said, that the Americans certainly caused the present war, and that Hyder Ally might possibly be found to have been the cause of the troubles in the Carnatic. The noble Lord then moved, that the order of the day should be discharged, and stand committed for Wednesday next.

General Smith highly approved of the noble Lord's intention of appointing a Secret Committee, but hoped that the conduct of the Governor and Council of Bengal would also be made a subject of enquiry.

Lord North approved of this as far as their conduct should be found to have been connected with the cause of the irruption of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic.

Mr Gregory also much commended the intended enquiry, and trusted that it would be thoroughly gone into, in order that the cause of our misfortunes might be traced out, and the authors properly punished, however high their rank, or situation in life.

Mr Burke likewise joined in praising the intention of the Minister, and hoped the enquiry would not be too much narrowed; he thought the Governor and Council's conduct of Bengal very fit to be taken into consideration, and also the cause of the Marhatta war.

The House adjourned till Monday next.

From the London Papers, April 27.

Elfsleur, April 13. Vessels from Danzig, and other ports of Prussia are continually arriving here, laden with grain and ship timber, for England.

Hanover, April 13. General Faut is set out from hence for Bremerlehe, in order to receive the German recruits destined for America.

Amsterdam, April 18. By the Imperial ship the Joseph and Theresia, arrived from the Cape of Good Hope, we learn, that the Governor of that settlement was hoping himself in a posture of defence, in order to repel all hostile attacks.

Vienna, April 20. It is generally reported, that Sir Joseph Yorke, who resided so many years at the Hague, as Minister from the King of Great Britain, is expected here in a few days, in quality of Ambassador Extraordinary from that Court, and that Sir Robert Keith, the Ambassador from the same power, is providing suitable apartments for him.

Paris, April 13. We are assured, that the fleet which lately failed from Brest, under M. de Grasse, is ordered to go directly to retake the island of St Eustatia; and it is much doubted whether Admiral Rodney can prevent it.

Though several letters from Spain have positively affirmed, that the Spanish fleet remained at sea, to prevent that of Great Britain from relieving Gibraltar; yet we just learn that it re-entered Cadiz the 27th of March. Many people, however, doubt it, or suppose, at least, that it is only gone in to wood and water, and will go out again immediately, to prevent the English from executing their design.

L O N D O N.

The following is a Copy of the Answer of Sir G. B. RODNEY, to the Memorial presented by Mr GRANVILLE.

SIR George Bridges Rodney presents his compliments to Mr Granville, and as his whole time has been so fully employed on his Majesty's and the Public's service, as not to allow him as yet leisure to peruse the Memorial he delivered to him, he must excuse him, till he has perused and considered it attentively. If he cannot give an answer thereto; but owns himself surprised that gentlemen, who call themselves subjects and merchants of Great Britain, should, when it was in their power to lodge their effects in the British islands to windward, when they were under protection of the British laws and the British flag, send them to leeward to the island of St Eustatia, where, in the eye of common reason and common sense, they could only be lodged as a deposit to supply the necessities of their King and their Country's enemies.

The island of St Eustatia was Dutch, every thing in it was Dutch, every thing was under the protection of the Dutch flag; and as Dutch it shall be treated, is the firm resolution of a British Admiral, who has no view whatever, but to do the duty he owes his King and Country.

From HOWE'S ROYAL CHARITABLE GAZETTE, Friday March 16. 1780.

Reward of One Hundred Joes.

St Christopher's, March 3. 1781. THE merchants of St Christopher's being informed, that some person or persons in this island have entered into a traitorous correspondence and engagement, to supply our enemies with provisions from this island: And being determined, if possible, to discover, and prosecute to the utmost rigour of the law, such offenders, do hereby offer a reward of One Hundred Johannes, to any person or persons who will give such information as will lead to conviction of the parties offending as above.

This reward will be paid by the subscriber, over and above every other reward.

By order of the merchants, WM. BANNATYNE, Chairman.

A PROCLAMATION.

By the Honourable ANTHONY JOHNSON, Esq; Commander in Chief in and over all his Majesty's Leeward Charibbee Islands in America, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, &c. &c. &c.

HAVING great reason to apprehend, from the encouragement already given, or which may be offered to his Majesty's subjects, or others within this island, by the enemies to his Majesty, that some evil disposed person or persons within this island, has supplied, or may be induced to supply, the King's enemies with provisions or other necessa-

ries, or to enter into contracts or agreements for that purpose: in order, therefore, to prevent to great an evil in future, and to punish such offender or offenders, I do hereby, by and with the consent of his Majesty's Council, and the House of Assembly of this island, offer a reward of One Thousand Pounds current money, to be paid by the Public of this island, to any person or persons who shall make discovery of, and bring to conviction, any offender or offenders, who shall have shipped or conveyed, or who in future shall ship or convey, any provisions or other necessaries, to any of his Majesty's enemies, or who shall, or may, enter into any contract, or other agreement, with any agent or agents, person or persons, for such purposes; provided information against any such offender or offenders be given within four months from the date hereof.

Given under my hand and seal, at St Christopher, the 5th day of March 1781, and in the twenty-first year of his Majesty's reign.

ANTHONY JOHNSON, By his Honourable command, GEORGE UNWIN, Secy.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Published on Tuesday the 6th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1781.

HENRY BERNLEY, Deputy Printer Marthorough.

Twenty sail of ships, all laden with provisions, were going into New York when the Mercury packet failed.

The last New York mail contains a much greater number of letters than any mail for some time, which made it late before they were delivered.

Several of the letters have been intercepted by Sir George Rodney's cruizers, which have been written by the merchants in Philadelphia to their friends in London. The following passage is selected from one of them, on the general subject of the war, and the prospect of its termination:—"The enemy are again in the Bay of the Chesapeake, and are invading that country to such a degree, that little can be expected in future from those parts, and on which account I have sent my clerk down to turn what tobacco we have in those parts into cash at any rate. I am sorry to say, that the general complexion of things in this country is such, as is very distressing to the merchants in particular, as well as the people in general. Every export is daily rising, and by the plenty of imports, and scarcity of continental cash, goods in general for interior sale are so low, that no prospect of profit remains."

The Venus man of war, on the 15th instant, in long. 24. lat. 4. met with four ships from Pensacola, under convoy of an armed East-Indian. She spoke to two of them, who told her, they left Pensacola about eight weeks ago, to save themselves from falling into the hands of the Spaniards, who were going against it in such force, that it was supposed the place must have fallen to them in a week. In one of the ships the Governor's Lady is coming home passenger, and expected to arrive in a few days.

No article of information respecting the contents of Sir James Harris's letters have transpired; but the messengers belonging to the different offices have been constantly employed in going to the King at Windsor, and to such ministers as are gone out of town for the holidays.

Before the messenger left Petersburg, he was sent for by Sir James Harris into his room, who made use of these particular and emphatical words to him:—"I hope to God you will arrive safe in England with the dispatches you bear, for the contents of them are of the utmost consequence to that country."

The Zuyder Sea, at the bottom of which stands the city of Amsterdam, which is the chief naval arsenal of the Dutch, is so very shallow and full of sands, which retard the navigation, that their large ships have their final equipment; such as taking in guns, stores, &c. at the Texel, which is the immediate inlet to the north sea.

It seems a French gentleman, the son of the President of the Parliament of B —, has been seized at Dublin, together with all his papers, which are said to contain matters of the highest importance.

Extract of a Letter from Windsor, April 26.

"Yesterday afternoon a most inhuman affair happened at an alehouse in this town, that perhaps was ever perpetrated in a civilized country: A soldier drinking in company with two or three indifferent people, and the man of the house refusing to draw him any more liquor, he took up his firelock and shot him dead, and with his bayonet fixed, he made at another person, who fortunately escaped through the window, and immediately went to the Guard-Room in the Castle and gave information: When a party came down, the soldier had retired to his apartment, and reloaded his firelock, and on the appearance of the first man to apprehend him, shot him dead: His comrade, on seeing this, levelled and shot the delinquent dead on the spot. Thus has his Majesty been deprived of three subjects in the space of half an hour, &c. the affront and terror of the attending parties and neighbourhood in general."

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, April 23.

Wheat, 16 a 46 s 49 s 57 s 4.
Rye, 20 a 26 s.
Oats, 10 a 14 s 6 d.
Barley, 15 a 17 s.
Malt, 24 a 29 s.
Grey Pease, 17 s 20 s 4.
White ditto, 25 a 29 s.

PRICE OF STOCKS, April 28.

Bank Stock —
4 per cent. con. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, shut, 73 1/2
a 74.
3 1/2 per cent. 1778, —
3 per cent. con. 58 1/2 a 1.
3 per cent. red. 57 1/2 a 1.
3 per cent. 1726, —
Long Ann. 17 7-16ths a 1.
Ann. 1777, shut.
Ditto 1778, 12 1/2 a 15-16ths.
South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —
Ditto New Ann. —
Ditto 1757, —
India Stock, —
3 per cent. Ann. —
India Bonds, 11 a 13 s. prem.
Navy Bills, 12 1/2 dlic.
Lot. 116. 13 l. 6 s.
3 per cent. Scrip. 59 1/2 a 1.
4 per cent. Scrip. 75 1/2 a 1.
Omnium, 9 a 10 prem.
Exch. Bills, —

WINDS AT DEAL, APRIL 24. N. N. E. 25, and 26. N. 27. N. E.



Whitehall, April 25, 1781.

DISPATCHES were this day received from Sir Henry Clinton, Knight of the Bath, to Lord George Germaine, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, brought by the Mercury packet from New-York to Falmouth, of which the following are extracts:

MY LORD, New-York, March 1, 1781.
In a letter of the 24th of February (which was sent to England by the Adventure brig, and of which a duplicate is transmitted herewith) I had the honour of giving your Lordship all the information I could with propriety do, by such an uncertain conveyance. I therein told your Lordship, that the packet waited only for the Admiral's dispatches for Europe. But circumstances began to assume such an appearance at the time of their arrival, that I thought it proper to detain her a little longer, in hopes of being able to give your Lordship a clearer detail of events (which seemed to promise the most important consequences) than was then in my power to do.

On the 20th ult. I received information from Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot, that the French fleet at Rhode Island were all ready for sailing, supposed for the Chesapeake; and that a number of troops were embarked in transports to accompany them. I immediately upon this directed a large proportion of troops, most of them the elite of my army, to be ready at a moment's warning to embark, with Major-General Phillips, under such convoy as the Vice-Admiral should think proper to appoint. Though I must, at the same time, confess to your Lordship, that I then imagined their object to be an attack of our fleet in Gardiner's Bay (in its weak state, from the entire loss of one 74, the absence of one ship of the line and a 50, and another of 74 being disabled); and I was the more inclined to form this opinion (which I had also given to the Admiral) from the rebels having made no movements whatsoever in their camp, which indicated any intention of detaching to the Southward.

I was, however, on the 19th, alarmed by information from Brigadier-General Arnold, dated the 7th, that a French 64 and two frigates blocked the Chesapeake, and had placed themselves in a situation to favour a co-operation against our post at Portsmouth. I dispatched this intelligence to the Admiral without delay; but I am apprehensive that he had no certain information of these ships being part of the Rhode Island squadron until the 21st, (though they sailed from thence the 19th) as he suggested to me nothing of such a movement before his letter of that date, (which was only two days before their return thither, with the *Romulus* man of war, which they had taken at the entrance of the Chesapeake) else I am persuaded the Admiral would have sent to Virginia an adequate detachment from his fleet, which was now become more respectable by its being rejoined by the two missing ships, and the Bedford having got in her jury masts.

March 1. At this time I received information, that the rebel General Washington had made a considerable detachment to the southward under the Marquis de Fayette, clearly marking an intention of either attempting something against our posts on Elizabeth River, or reinforcing the army under the rebel General Green. Of this I likewise sent immediate notice to Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot; and (though I had indeed taken for granted he had already detached a proper number of ships to clear the Chesapeake) submitting to him, if he had not done it, the propriety of doing it directly.

March 4. I now immediately embarked the troops destined for this service, and I directed them to be placed in a situation, from whence they might proceed to sea at a moment's notice, having reason every hour to expect the Admiral's appearing with his squadron to escort them, especially as I had just received a letter from him, dated the 2d, to that effect; and acquainting me that he had that morning received undoubted intelligence, that 2000 French troops embarked the 25th, to which were to be added; and that they were supposed to have sailed for the Chesapeake on the 27th.

On the 7th, I received another letter from the Admiral, dated the 4th, saying, "He would move immediately with the ships, sending a frigate to reconnoitre Rhode Island in passing, and regulate his measures, with respect to cutting off the *Herk*, by what is discovered there; and that he had ordered the *Richmond*, *Orpheus*, and *Savage*, to proceed with the reinforcement, in case he should not call off the *Herk*."

From these letters I was induced to expect that I should either see or hear from the Admiral before the Expedition moved from hence; but, by his orders to the Naval Commanding Officer in this port, (of the same date, and sent, I suppose, at the same time with his letter to me of the 4th) "directing him to proceed with the transports to the Chesapeake with all possible expedition; and if I declined sending any reinforcement to Virginia, requiring him positively to join the Admiral in the Chesapeake with all possible dispatch," it seemed to appear that the Admiral was already sailed to that Bay. Captain Hudson, who commanded the King's ships, understood this also as a positive order for him to proceed immediately. I, however, thought it singular, that Captain Hudson should receive from the Admiral such positive orders to sail immediately to the Chesapeake, when his letter to me, of the same date, (recapitulating the orders) only says, that he is directed to do so, "in case the Admiral does not call off the *Herk*." Having therefore no means of ascertaining whether the Admiral was gone to the Chesapeake or no, or whether he had even sailed from Gardiner's Bay, or whether the whole or any part of the French fleet had moved from Rhode Island to the Chesapeake, I thought it right to submit to Captain Hudson the propriety of staying a little longer, in expectation of this matter being cleared up, either by the Admiral's appearance off the *Herk*, or at least a message from him declaratory of his intentions, as during our present uncertainty, I did not think it advisable to let the troops go, before I heard again from the Admiral, with which he was so obliging to acquiesce.

I immediately wrote again to the Admiral, informing him, that the expedition to the Chesapeake only waited for his orders; and earnestly requesting that he would, without loss of time, favour me with his positive advice respecting this very serious and interesting subject; because, as long as I had reason, from his information, to suppose that part of the French fleet were gone to the Chesapeake, I could not think of risking such a corps of troops under the convoy of only two frigates, unless I was assured that he was in a situation to cover them.

March 11. Soon after this letter was dispatched, information arrived from Brigadier-General Arnold, dated the 8th, that the Chesapeake was entirely clear of a French naval force. By which, being persuaded that the report of one having sailed thither from Rhode Island on the 27th ultimo, was not well founded, I did not hesitate a moment to give it to Captain Hudson as my opinion; That the expedition should sail, without loss of time, under the convoy the Admiral had allotted for it; suggesting to him, at the same time, whether he had not better take with him all the King's ships now here, or which he might fall in with on his passage. I was also more strongly confirmed in this opinion by a letter I received from the Admiral, dated the 8th, informing, "That, in consequence of undoubted intelligence received at two o'clock that afternoon, that the French fleet and troops are evacuating Newport with the greatest expedition, and that their destination is certainly for Virginia."

March 14. This day a letter, dated the 17th, at sea, was brought to me from the Admiral by the *Halifax* sloop of war, Captain Bowers, who fortunately fell in with him off Montack Point; the 20th instant: In addition to what the Admiral says, Captain Bowers informs me, that the whole French fleet sailed from Newport on the 8th instant. I am not without hopes, that, as the Admiral is clear of all incumbrance, notwithstanding they had two days' start of him, he will overtake them before they get the length of the Chesapeake, should that be really their destination. But, should the Vice-Admiral be so fortunate to overtake the French fleet before they reach the Chesapeake, I have every hope of his success, who so fine a fleet, and the abilities of its commander, can give me.

From Brigadier-General Arnold's letters to me, your Lordship will perceive he is under no apprehensions of any sudden misfortune: And, with respect to the rebel troops marched to the *Fishward* under Fayette, I have no doubt their progress (at least by water) will be impeded, if the officer commanding the King's ships in the Chesapeake has availed himself of the information I have sent him; nor do I think they can arrive near our posts before the 20th at soonest. The reinforcement under General Phillips waits only for a wind to go to sea. I with it could have been stronger; but I have not another transport left: Those sent to Virginia with General Arnold remaining still there, I suppose for want of convoy to bring them back.

The best information which my late letters from the south are, and intelligence from the rebel country, enable me to give your Lordship,

respecting Lord Cornwallis's situation, is: That having forced the passage of the Catawba, and dispersed the militia who opposed him, his Lordship had penetrated into North Carolina as far as Hillsborough, driving before him the rebel Generals Green and Morgan, who fled towards Virginia with the utmost precipitation. And General Arnold's late dispatches give me reason to think, that his Lordship has even reached the Banks of the Roanoke.

My Lord, New-York, March 27, 1781.
I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship, that the convoy to Major-General Phillips's expedition having been considerably reinforced by Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot's orders, sailed for the Chesapeake on the 20th instant, but contrary winds having detained the packet for some days, I did not think it proper to send her after the wind came fair, as I was in hourly expectation of hearing from the Admiral something very interesting.

Having therefore received yesterday a letter from him, informing me of his having come up with the French fleet off the Capes of Virginia, and engaged them on the 16th inst.; I have the honour to send your Lordship a copy of his letter herewith.

I sincerely wish, that this action had fortunately been more decisive than it appears to be; but if the French have been prevented by it from establishing themselves in the Chesapeake, a very great point is certainly gained.

War Office, April 28, 1781.

1st Troop of horse guards, Valentine Jones, Gent. is appointed to be Surgeon, vice Robert Sinclair.

10th Regiment of dragoons, Cornet Thomas Lewis to be Lieutenant, vice Charles John Clavering.

14th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Honourable George Ferdinand Fitz Roy, of 3d dragoons, to be Captain of a Company, vice Francis Percival Elliot. Lieutenant Thomas Dorrington, of 57th foot, to be Captain of a Company, vice Thomas Hayter.

Independent Company of Foot, Lieutenant George Katenkamp, of 11th foot, to be Captain. Ensign Honourable Cranfoune, of 25th foot, to be Lieutenant. James Whiting Yorke, Gent. to be Ensign.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

New-York, March 28. We are informed that Captain Duncan, commanding his Majesty's ship *Medea*, saw the French fleet two days after their defeat by Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot on the 16th instant, steering eastward, and that one of the squadron was disabled; and that Captain Gavan, of the *Polacre* Squirrel, who arrived here on Monday the 26th inst. in thirteen weeks, from Liverpool, on Monday the 19th inst. in lat. 39, long. 70, saw several large ships carrying ten lights in their tops from eleven at night till two in the morning, two hundred miles from land, steering N. N. W. supposed for Boston or Rhode Island, there to repair damages, and reload their forces. It is supposed they were Mons. D'Astouche's squadron, after having ineffectually attempted to take possession of the great Bay of Chesapeake, to protect the French and American commerce, and augment the rebel forces in Virginia; in all which intentions they have been happily, and totally frustrated by the victory lately obtained over them.

The last accounts from Canada inform us, that a body of rebels from 450 to 500, having marched from the Illinois with a design of attacking the British post at Le Detroit (in which they were favoured by a number of the disaffected in that settlement, who had concealed 500 stand of arms to assist them in the descent) were intercepted by a body of troops, militia and Indians, and every man of them put to death. Their detected confederates at Detroit were sent under a guard to Montreal.

It is said that a vessel, with a number of French officers and pilots for Chesapeake, on the arrival of the British, and supposing it a French squadron, bore down under that presumption, and the whole were made prisoners, the fleet hoisting French colours.

The Marquis de la Fayette, with from 900 to 1000 rebel troops, detached from Mr Washington's nominal army, was intercepted on Wednesday the 14th instant, by the *Hope* sloop of war, Capt. Thomas, and the General Monk sloop, Capt. Rogers, driven up the Severn, a river on which the city of Annapolis, in Maryland, stands; and on Saturday the latest date from thence, they were close blocked up there; this check will oblige that young nobleman to take a circuitous march, which will greatly delay his operations, and probably defeat all his intentions.

From the London Papers, April 28.

Venice, April 6. In the night of the 4th instant an earthquake was felt here, which lasted a minute and some seconds: but the shock was more violent at Padua, where several public edifices, &c. were damaged.

Bologna, April 8. We had a violent shock of an earthquake in the night between the 4th and 5th of this month, which was of longer continuance than any ever remembered here, and has done great damage in many parts of the Bolognese, as well as in Romagna.

L O N D O N.

Advice is received from St Maloes, that an English packet had been taken and brought into that place, which was coming home with dispatches from Admiral Darby of his having effectually relieved Gibraltar, without any opposition from the enemy. The Admiral's dispatches were thrown overboard, but taken up before they sunk, and were sent off to Versailles immediately on their arrival.

Admiral Arbuthnot is certainly recalled: The Admiral has been very useful to Government while in America, by obtaining and transmitting home very useful intelligence relative to the designs of the French, and the plans both of Washington and Rochambeau, *St James's Chronicle*.

The following is said to be a reasonable estimate of the silver plate and dollars in specie in twelve of the United States:

	Tons.		Tons.
New-Hampshire	1	Pennsylvania	8
Massachusetts	8	Delaware	2
Rhode-Island	5	Maryland	5
Connecticut	4	Virginia	9
New-York	6	North-Carolina	2
New-Jersey	7	South-Carolina	3
		Total	65

Sixty tons of silver plate, would produce upwards of two millions of silver dollars, to which may be added five millions, in specie, now in the possession of the Americans, and out of circulation since the depreciation of their paper currency.

The last letters from Jamaica, which are dated the 12th of February, mention, that upwards of 120 sail of ships from London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Cork, were dispatched there the latter end of January, and about 20 sail of ships from America.

Copy of a genuine letter received from an officer in America, dated March 29, 1781.

DEAR SIR,

Your agreeable favour of the 1st of November, I received the 20th inst. at Portsmouth, where I had been doing duty, ever since my arrival in this province, with General Ar-

nold. Since that time we have been full of business. A rebel army of between 3 and 4000 men constantly within eight miles of us, and continually firing at our working parties; and for the first three weeks, scarce a day passing without a skirmish, in which we lost some men, the rebels suffering in their turn. After we had made the place tenable, foraging parties were sent out, which were generally successful, the rebels always avoiding to come to action. Colonel Dundas, of the 80th regiment, one Sunday, fortunately fell in with a detachment of theirs, when he took their Colonel prisoner and 20 men, killed a Lieutenant and 17 men; the rest, to the number of 80, got off. He also took a Clergyman prisoner, who was coming from church, armed with a sword and a brace of pistols. The 16th of February, a French squadron, consisting of one 64 gun ship, and two large frigates, appeared in the river almost within gun-shot, on which the rebels grew bold, and made a shew as if they intended to storm the works; but to prevent the effusion of blood (as they termed it) their two Generals Mecklenburgh and Nelson, with the French Commodore, sent a summons for us to surrender, or expect no quarter; they gave us twelve hours to consider of it. This tremendous message was treated with the contempt it deserved, and we began to prepare for them. The next day they appeared in force in various parts of the wood, out of gun-shot. We then really expected an attack, and were all at our alarm posts; but they contented themselves with forcing in their picquet, who did some execution by firing among them, thereby killing about 20. We lost 4 Yagers; and had 1 Captain and 6 men wounded, and 5 taken. The French squadron got under weigh at the same time, and stood out to sea; and the rebels removed their camp to Suffolk. The 20th instant, having got our works almost completed, we were surprised to find them coming again to disturb us with a larger force than before, having been joined by some Continental light horse. They came within three miles of us. Had we had force enough to have made a rally, no doubt but we should have beat up their quarters; but our garrison in all did not consist of 1400 men; few enough to man our works; but little did we think what this great parade of theirs portended; no less than the whole French fleet and army in this part of the world were coming to back them. They had sailed from Rhode-Island some days before, having on board 2000 land forces. The fortifications they had entirely destroyed, making themselves sure of our posts; fortunately our fleet fell in with them the 16th inst. off the Delaware; an action ensued, which lasted an hour and ten minutes, though nothing decisive followed, as the French fleet ran away, leaving some of our ships much disabled. However, it had the good effect of entirely oversetting French and American politics, and saving our squadron and army falling in to their hands."

EDINBURGH.

The following is copied from the *New York Gazette* of February 14.

On the Death of Major PATRICK FERGUSON, who was killed early in the Action at King's Mountain, South Carolina.

If an ardent Thirst for Military Fame,
A social and benevolent Heart,
An uncommon Genius,
A Mind glowing with Patriotic Fire,
Replete with useful Knowledge,
And capable
Of persevering under any Difficulties,
Where Glory was in View,
Claim our Admiration;
The Fate of
MAJOR PATRICK FERGUSON,
Who possessed these, and other Virtues,
In an eminent Degree,
And who fell
Warring against Discord,
Irretrievably
Claims our Tears.

Extract of a letter from an Officer, dated Charles-Town, January 30.

This gentleman went from New-York, with a detachment drawn from the Provincial Brigade, which were commanded by the brave Major Patrick Ferguson; his letter gives the most circumstantial account yet received of the action at King Mountain, in South Carolina, October 7.

"I think the last letter I wrote you was from Fort Moultrie, which I left a few days after. We marched to a place called Ninety-Six, which is about two hundred miles from Charles-Town; we lay there about a fortnight, in good quarters, after which we proceeded to the frontiers of South Carolina; and frequently passed the line into North Carolina, and can say with propriety, that there is not a regiment or detachment in his Majesty's service, that ever went through the fatigues, or suffered so much as our detachment. That you may have some faint idea of our sufferings, I shall mention a few particulars. 'In the first place, we were separated from all the army, acting with the militia; we never lay two nights in one place, frequently making forced marches of 20 or 30 miles in one night, skirmishing very often; the greatest part of our time without rum or wheat flour; rum was a very essential article, for in marching ten miles we would often be obliged to ford two or three rivers, which wet the men up to their waists. In this disagreeable situation we remained till the 7th of October, when we were attacked by two thousand five hundred rebels, under the command of General Williams. Col. Ferguson had under his command 800 militia, and our detachment, which at that time was reduced to an hundred men. The action commenced at two o'clock in the afternoon, and was very severe for upwards of an hour, during which the rebels were charged and drove back several times with considerable slaughter; (when our detachment charged it, for the first time, fell to my lot, to put a rebel captain to death, which I did most effectually with one blow of my sword; the fellow was at least six feet high, but I had rather the advantage, as I was mounted on an elegant horse, and he on foot) but their numbers enabled them to surround us and the North Carolina regiment, which consisted of about 300 men, seeing this, and numbers being out of ammunition, which naturally threw the rest of the militia into confusion, our gallant little detachment, which consisted of only 70 men, exclusive of 20 who acted as dragoons, and ten who drove waggons, &c. when we marched to the field of action, were all killed and wounded but twenty, and those brave fellows were soon crowded into a heap by the militia. Captain De Peyster, on whom the command devolved, finding it impossible to form six men together, thought it necessary to surrender, to save the lives of the few brave men who were left. We fell early in this action, Major Ferguson of the 7th regiment, a man strongly attached to his King and Country, well informed in the art of war, brave, humane, and an agreeable companion—in short, he was universally esteemed in the army, and I have every reason to regret his unhappy fate.—We had 18 men killed on the spot, Capt. Rye, and 34 wounded and privates wounded of Major Ferguson's detachment.—Lieutenant McGinnis, of Allen's regiment, St. James's Brigade, killed. Taken prisoners, two Captains, two Lieutenants, three ensigns, one Surgeon, and fifty-four soldiers and privates, including the mounted, waggons, &c. Militia killed, one hundred, including officers; wounded, ninety; taken prisoners, about six hundred; our baggage all taken of course.

The rebels took General Williams, and 11, including

officers, killed; we the action we were were given by the on) That should they any kind of provisi was all divided an marched to Elicke On the 14th a mo was held for the hearing, they con characters, whom executed, and at Col. Mills, Captai every one of thei unfortunate Loyal the rebels and th turning off, extol ty-four others, the time."

Extract of a dinburgh Vol month, Jan.

"By the pates to New you. After a are now come proceeded about at a Colonel B miles distance. value of a mi we saw, with which we coul to our ships, w report of a gun loils of a few tobacco, and se down at Porti harralting the which we hope from one late Bridge, the p nadiers, was affords a sho reduced, from any in Ameri escaped the li tured, and li scarce at pre make them p

In the de on Mr Dem manufacture of be found in what had be raging the g ed, That Se that no part it; it was n which he w ry to the sup This day going out of to be that f our last. C connoire he which were Yesterday After an ex Chieffey, m commandm they made the ministy verity of Yesterday alledged in the ordi bytery's m Mr David and presid to do so, I persisted in the Presby the friend of Presbyteri sited acco After Mitchell, great leng in the stro ry's situat they had Steel's of Assembly lunter in posed in greater in yer overla nation a violently the Rev preaching alledged, read Don in prom After debate David J tending, doubt in the case duced, monito Macfarl bytery dangero therefo After prevent Chieffey ed the m mitted tendenc was a f

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officers, killed; wounded, nearly equal to ours. The morning after the action we were marched sixteen miles; previous to which, orders were given by the rebel Col. Campbell, (who the command devolved on) that should they be attacked on their march, they were to fall on, and destroy their prisoners. The party was kept marching two days, without any kind of provisions; the officers baggage, on the third day's march, was all divided amongst the rebel officers. Shortly after we were marched to Bickerton's settlement, where we arrived on the 13th. On the 14th a mock Court Martial, composed of twelve field officers, was held for the trial of the militia prisoners; when, after a short hearing, they condemned thirty of the principal and most respectable characters, whom they considered to be most inimicable to them, to be executed, and at six o'clock on the evening of the same day, executed Col. Mills, Captain Chikwood, Captain Wilson, and six privates; obliging every one of their officers to attend at the death of those brave, but unfortunate Loyalists, who all, with their last breath and blood, held the rebels and their cause as infamous and base, and as they were turning off, extolled their King and the British Government. Twenty-four others, then under sentence of death, were reprieved for a time.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the Regiment of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, to his father in this city, dated Portsmouth, Jan. 26.

"By the Iris frigate, which goes with the General's dispatches to New York, I do myself the pleasure of writing to you. After a fine passage, the fleet (except two ships, which are now come in) arrived in Hampton Road, and immediately proceeded about fifty miles up James River, where we landed at a Colonel Bird's, and marched to Richmond, about thirty miles distance. In this route, we burnt and destroyed to the value of a million Sterling, public property, amongst which we saw, with infinite regret, about 700 hogheads of tobacco, which we could not carry off; and then returned the same way to our ships, without hardly ever seeing a rebel, or hearing the report of a gun. We have landed several times since, with the loss of a few men, and have got about 1000 hogheads of tobacco, and several fine ships, with which we are fairly set down at Portsmouth, where we intend establishing a post, and harassing the country, by frequent excursions up the rivers, in which we hope to take a great quantity of tobacco. I arrived from one late last night, up Elizabeth River, as far as Great Bridge, the place where the brave Fordyce, of the 14th Grenadiers, was killed. Norfolk, on the opposite side of the river, affords a shocking spectacle of the effects of the war. It is now reduced, from being a large, populous, and as thriving a city as any in America, to a heap of ruins; not one house in it having escaped the cruel fire; and its once happy inhabitants are scattered, and living in misery through the country. Provisions are scarce at present; but the sight of hard money will probably make them plentier. Congress money is 150 for one."

In the debate in the House of Commons on Thursday, upon Mr Dempster's proposed bill for encouraging the linen manufacture of this country, a pretty full abstract of which will be found in last Mercury, Mr Charles Turner desired to know what had become of the money that had been levied for encouraging the growth of flax-seed? To which Lord North answered, That Scotland had claimed, and received her share; but that no part of England had made any demand for any share of it; it was now in the Exchequer, and amounted to 44,000l. which he would propose to the House, on a future day, to carry to the supplies of the current year.

This day advice was received, that one of the Tenders, in going out of the Frith, was chased back by a frigate, supposed to be that seen off Frazerburgh, of which notice was taken in our last. Capt. Brown of the revenue cutter went out to reconnoitre her, and was so near as to be able count her guns, which were 22 number.

Yesterday, the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale met here. After an excellent sermon, preached by the Rev. Mr John Chiesley, minister of Corstorphine, from these words: "His commandments are not grievous," 1 John, chap. v. ver. 3. they made choice of the Rev. Dr Andrew Hunter, one of the ministers of this city, and professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh to be their Moderator.

Yesterday afternoon, the Synod had under consideration the alleged irregularities committed by the Presbytery of Biggar in the ordination of Mr Pearson. It appeared from the Presbytery's minutes, a copy of which was laid before them, that Mr David Dickson at Libberton, whose turn it was to preach and preside at Mr Pearson's ordination, had not only refused to do so, but offered to demit his charge, if the Presbytery persisted in the appointment: That, in consequence of this, the Presbytery being much straitened, Mr Steel at Cockpen, a friend of the presence, offered to supply his place; and, the Presbytery having accepted of his offer, he preached and presided accordingly.

After reading the minutes, Messrs Bradefute, Haldane, Mitchell, and Little, members of the Presbytery, spoke at great length in justification of their conduct, when they painted in the strongest terms the peculiar difficulties of the Presbytery's situation; and that, on the day fixed for the ordination, they had no other alternative, but either to accept of Mr Steel's offer, or to refuse obedience to the appointment of last Assembly, as no member of the Presbytery was willing to volunteer in supplying Mr Dickson's place. And, as to the supposed irregularity of their conduct, they insisted, that much greater irregularities had been committed in similar cases, and yet overlooked, particularly in the Reverend Dr Dick's ordination as minister at Lanark, whose settlement having been violently opposed by that parish, he was ordained at Glasgow, the Reverend Mr Macfarlane, one of the ministers of that city, preaching and presiding on that occasion; and therefore they alleged, that it was with a peculiar bad grace that the Reverend Doctor had taken so keen a part as he did at last Synod, in promoting the present enquiry.

After hearing the Presbytery, a very long and entertaining debate took place among the members of Synod. Drs Barclay, David Johnston, Henry, Carlyle, Macnight, and others, contending, that though the conduct of the Presbytery was no doubt irregular, yet considering the particular circumstances of the case, and the perplexity to which the Presbytery was reduced, their conduct ought to be passed over with a gentle admonition. Sir Henry Moncrieff, Dr Grieve, Dr Warden-Macfarlane, and others, insisted, that the conduct of the Presbytery was highly irregular, unconstitutional, and of the most dangerous tendency to the interest of this church; and that, therefore, the Synod ought to remit the affair to the General Assembly, with an overture, that they should take some step to prevent such irregularities in ordinations for the future. Mr Chiesley was singular in his opinion; for, though he condemned the Presbytery in the strongest terms, yet he keenly opposed remitting the affair to the Assembly; as that had not only a tendency to keep alive the flame in that part of the country, but was a step that would probably occasion a much severer censure

to be inflicted on the Presbytery than had been proposed by a member of the Synod. After long reasoning, the members who proposed to remit the case to the Assembly having withdrawn that part of their motion, the Synod agreed, without a vote, to condemn the conduct of the Presbytery, in allowing a Minister, who was not a member of the Presbytery, to preach and preside at Mr Pearson's ordination, as irregular, improper, and of a dangerous tendency to the interests of the Church, and to admonish them to be more attentive in observing the rules of the Church on future occasions.

Last night, about six o'clock, an old man residing in Leith, was run over by a coach, near the foot of the Walk, and most dreadfully cut and bruised by the horses feet. We are informed, the poor man made every exertion in his power to get out of the way, but was prevented, from the furious manner in which the coachman drove, who is said to have been drunk at the time. Instances of foot passengers receiving injury from the carelessness, or something worse, of carters and coachmen, but too frequently happen, who, when they can be discovered guilty of such intolerable remissness, deserve the severest reprehension.

A correspondent would be glad to know what degree of merit any man has a title to claim for being guilty of a moral turpitude. Most people, hitherto, have been led to believe, that every species of theft falls under that predicament. Our correspondent, therefore, expresses a good deal of surprise at having read, in an Edinburgh paper of Monday last, an account of a robbery committed by the Captain of a trading vessel, which, from the minuteness of the detail, must necessarily have been furnished by the Captain himself. If he thought, by this breach of good faith and morals, he could in any shape render a service to his country, he might have enjoyed that satisfaction in private. It would have answered the purpose he had in view much better; while, at the same time, the unfortunate man, with whom he pretended to have lived on so friendly a footing, would have escaped the censure his employers will certainly load him with, of having been too negligent to say no worse of their concerns. But, some people have a peculiar vanity of being brought forward to public view; and the Captain, no doubt, expects the approbation and rewards, which the publisher of the paper above alluded to, in an excellent eulogium upon his address, in this business, says he deserves.

Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, April 30.

"Thursday last came to town, Captain Willox, of the Neptune of this place, which was taken about three weeks ago by the Neckar privateer of Dunkirk, Captain Manginon. We formerly mentioned, that the vessel was retaken by the address of the mate, who was left on board. It now appears, that the Neckar's career is stopped.—Captain Willox reports, that on the 11th current, about 18 leagues E. S. E. from Shetland, she was chased by the Mary Anne, Greenlandman, of London, Captain Brown, mounting 22 guns, six pounders; the chase lasted from eight in the morning till two in the afternoon, when the Neckar struck, after firing a few guns, and was carried into Lerwick in Shetland. There were on board three ransomers, one for a Leith vessel from Dantzick, for 800 guineas; and two for Newcastle vessels for 400 each. The Leith armed ship was at Lerwick, and took nine of the Neckar's officers on board: the crew are in Shetland, under custody of the Sutherland Fencibles."

Extract of a letter from Glasgow, April 30.

"The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at this place by Lord Kames on Thursday last, and rises to-morrow. The persons tried were, Robert Hyllup weaver in Gorbals, indicted for house-breaking and theft. He was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged at Glasgow, on Wednesday the 6th of June next.—John M'Lellan, alias M'Dougall, a soldier in the regiment of Western Fencible-men, indicted for a street-robbery, having knocked down a gentleman on the street of Glasgow, and robbed him of his watch; he was convicted, and sentenced to be hanged on the same day. On account of his youth, not being twenty years of age, and his former good character and behaviour, supported by the testimony of his officers, he was recommended by the Jury to royal mercy.—Jean Young, from the neighbourhood of Paisley, indicted for child-murder, petitioned for banishment; to which the Advocate-depute consented, on account of some favourable circumstances in her behalf, and she was banished Scotland for life, under the usual certifications.—John Crichton, residing at Mill of Mavie, Dunbartonshire, indicted for murder, or casual homicide; the diet was deferred, pro loco et tempore, and he was re-committed for trial.—The Court has next at Stirling."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, April 26.

"The merchants of this city are determined, if by the next quarter day they have not positive advice from Lisbon, that the Irish manufactures now under seizure in Lisbon are not released and admitted to sale, to draw up instructions to our representatives in Parliament, to move the repeal of the act passed last session for laying on an additional duty of 10l. 7s. per ton on French wines, in order to comply with the northern treaty, in favour of the Portuguese wines."

"Luke Ryan, who, it is said in the last packet, has been taken and brought into Leith by two of his Majesty's ships, is we hear, to be brought over to this city, in order to take his trial for cutting out the Black Prince letter of marque from Poolbeg, when in the possession of the Commissioners of the revenue."

"The accursed aversion in the common people of this country to every elegant improvement, and which vents itself so often in the country by the destruction of infant plantations, pailings, &c. has, within these few days, manifested itself in the neighbourhood of this city, at Island-bridge, where, by the munificence of the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in this kingdom, Sir John Irvine, an elegant fountain of hewn mountain stone has lately been erected, to discharge the water of St John the Evangelist's well. This fountain, perhaps the only public one in the kingdom, consists in a handsome niche, in the center of which a panther's head spouts the water into a stone basin, contrived by an aperture, practised in its margin to keep continually full, without overflowing, for the convenience of those who for health, cleanliness, thirst, or superstition, visit this sacred stream. Yet, would it be credited in any country but this, that a wretch, for whose sake this little structure has been erected, should, with impious hands, endeavour to deface it, by striking off the nether jaw of the fountained head, through which the water spouted, so that it now discharges in an unseemly manner? Such, however, is the case."

Extract of a letter from Cork, April 23.

"The Hound ship of war is arrived at Beaufort, express from Pensacola, in a very healthy condition. We have not heard whether she brings any news."

"Friday last arrived at Cove, his Majesty's frigate La Nymph, Capt. Ford, and Hydra, Capt. Gardner, from Portsmouth, convey to the West Indies."

"Yesterday arrived, the Amiable Jane, of Bourdeaux, from Cape Francois, laden with sugar, coffee, &c. prize to the former privateer of Weymouth."

"This day sailed from Cove, his Majesty's ship Buffalo, 64 guns, Capt. Trescott, for Liverpool."

Extra of a letter from Waterford, April 24.

"The Josiah and Phoebe, Patrick Martin, master, bound from London to this port, was captured the 25th ult. within a league of the Lizard, by a privateer, belonging to St Malo, of 14 nine-pounders, besides swivels, and 70 men. Captain Martin offered to ransom his vessel, but the French Captain would not listen to any terms offered, and ordered his prize immediately for St Malo, after taking Captain Martin and his crew on board the privateer, and plundering them of their clothes, except what was on their backs. Two days after the privateer met with a most violent gale of wind, which obliged her to lay to, when she shipped a sea that stove in all her upper works, and obliged 12 of her guns to be thrown overboard, besides swivels, long-boat, sails, &c. On the 7th instant, the Lively privateer, of Guernsey, fell in with and captured her after an engagement of near two hours, and sent her into Fowey."

"The Lord Tyrone, Stenger, from this port for New York, is taken by a French privateer."

Members chosen for the ensuing General Assembly.

Presbytery of Muir.—Mr Patrick M'Arthur, at Torosay; Mr Norman M'Leod, at Morvern, Ministers: Allan M'Dougall, youngest of Galanish, Esq; Ruling Elder.

Presbytery of Winton.—Mr John Graham, at Kirkinner; Mr John Inglis, at Kirkmabreck, Ministers; Mr Peter Dickson, in Blair-bowie, Ruling Elder.

Presbytery of Forres.—Mr Watt, at Forres, and Mr Milne, at Dollas, Ministers: Bailie Duncan Grant, Ruling Elder.

For the Buxton.—Mr Ludovick Grant, jun. writer in Edinburgh, Ruling Elder.

PRIZES IN THE IRISH STATE LOTTERY.

Twenty-third Day's Drawing. No. 2337, 300l. No. 1555, 15,638, 100l. each. No. 2017, 50l. No. 3570, 25,301, 8506, 3134, 18,249, 11,464, 20l. each.
Twenty-fourth Day's Drawing. No. 19,807, 1000l. No. 1317, 4922, 5320, 50l. each. No. 10,579, 3598, 14,155, 20l. each.
Twenty-fifth Day's Drawing. No. 13,699, 2000l. No. 492, 100l. No. 4602, 5530, 1724, 50l. each. No. 40727, 8718, 11,536, 14,094, 15,664, 17,614, 5711, 20l. each.
Twenty-sixth, and last, Day's Drawing. No. 2558, at last drawing, 2000l. No. 20782, 500l. No. 16981, 100l. No. 16143, 20l.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED.
April 28. William, Wiven, from Lynn, with grain.
30. John and Margaret, Muir, from North Berwick, with grain.
May 1. Betty, Sinclair, from Kirkwall, with goods.
Adamson, Lyell, from Perth, with ditto.
And six sloops with coals.

SAILED.
April 30. Queen, Megget, for Hull, with goods.
Ant, Wilson, for Aberdeen, with ditto.
Peggy, M'Laren, for Inverness, with ditto.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED.
28. Mitchell, Malcolm, from Dungarvan, with cargo.
Molly and Jean, Arthur, from Tlie, with goods.
Jean, Smith, from Annan, with timber.
SAILED.
28. Shinnah, Stewart, for Cork, with goods.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

ARRIVED AT STROMNESS.
April 3. Peggy and Nelly of Kincardine, Watt, from Down, for Londonderry, with meal.
9. Polly of Peterhead, Gray, from Down, for Skye, ditto.
Elizabeth of Aberdeen, Thomson, from Aberdeen, for Stromness, with tow and coals.
11. Janet and Betty of and from Dundee, Lyon, for Skye, in ballast.
13. Snapper privateer of Whitehaven, Dickson, from a cruise.
Margaret of Ferryden, Young, from Montrose, for Liverpool, with help.

LECTURES.

A COURSE OF LECTURES on the Cases of Patients treated at the Public Dispensary, by Drs DUNCAN and WEBSTER, will be begun on Thursday the 10th of May, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in the Medical Academy, Surgeons Square.
This course will be concluded about the beginning of August.
Two Case Lectures will be given every week; and also two lectures consisting of remarks on the Materia Medica.—The fee for attendance is One Guinea for the Lectures, and Half a Guinea for medicine-money. Tickets to be had of Dr DUNCAN or Dr WEBSTER.

In the Press, and speedily will be published,

POEMS
ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS.

BY JOHN HOY, Junior.
The numerous & life-letters to these Poems are entreated to send their names to Mr ELLIOT'S shop, bookseller, Parliament-cloze. And it is hoped that they who were so obliging as take the trouble of subscription-papers, will return them, and what money they have received, as soon as possible.

THOMAS WALKER and SON, at their

Warehouse, head of QUEEN'S STREET, LEITH, have at present for sale, a considerable quantity of the following Articles, which they are selling upon the most moderate terms:
Best Leith made SALT BEEF, cut into four lb. melfs pieces, and packed in new tierces, at 24 s. per Cwt.
CHESHIRE CHEESE, from 33 s. to 40 s. per Cwt.
Ditto very old, at 28 s. per ditto; or in single cheeses at 34d. per lb.
GENUINE FRENCH BRANDY, nett as imported, from 9 s. 6 d. to 17 s. 6 d. per gallon.—Least quantity sold two gallons.
CINNAMON WATERS, at 12 s. per ditto.
Clove ditto, at 11 s. per ditto.
BEST CONGO TEA, 6 s. 9 d. per lb. with permit.
DUTCH NEW RED CLOVER SEED, of best quality, at 4 s. per 100 lb.
Ditto White ditto, 5 s. per ditto.
Ditto old ditto ditto, 40 s. per ditto.
Ditto old Bolt Iron, at 15 s. per ditto.
Ditto House Shoe, at 15 s. per ditto.
Prestonpans OIL OF VITRIOL, in bottles, at 8 d. per lb.

TO SET or SELL,

A LODGING North St David's Street, entry from Queen's Street. First floor consisting of a dining-room 21 by 16 feet, drawing-room 16 by 15 feet, two bed-chambers 10 by 12 feet, with two large bed-closets, and other conveniences. In the half-basement floor, a kitchen, large house-keeper's room, and servants hall, wine cellar fitted up with casks and ranshy. Four cellars under the pavement and a garden already drilled. As the family who now possess said lodging is going to the country, it may be entered to immediately. For particulars, enquire at John Braugh, No. 4, St Andrew's Street. Not to be repeated.

Rebel account of the defeat of Colonel Tarleton, from the Pennsylvania Packet.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10. Thursday morning last arrived from the Southward, Major Giles, aid-de-camp to General Morgan, with dispatches to Congress, containing the following glorious intelligence: Camp (South Carolina) on Feb Dec, January 24th, 1781.

SIR, I HAVE the honour to inclose, for the information of Congress, the copy of my letter, to his Excellency General Washington, with the inclosures, announcing the defeat of a detachment of the British army, under Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton. The action was important, and reflects the highest honour on General Morgan, and the troops under his command.

Major Edward Giles will deliver these dispatches, and have the honour to give Congress such further information, as they may request.

The deputy commissary general of prisoners will, as soon as possible, transmit a particular return of the prisoners taken on the 17th, by which conveyance I will forward the standards, to be laid at the feet of Congress.

I have the honour to be, with sentiments of the greatest esteem and respect,

Yours, &c.

"NATHANIEL GREEN."

His Excellency the President of Congress.

Camp near Cain Creek, Jan. 19. 1781.

Dear Sir,

The troops I have the honour to command, have gained a complete victory over a detachment from the British army, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton. The action happened on the 17th instant, about sun-rise, at a place called the Cow-Pens, near Pacolet river.

On the 14th, having received intelligence that the British army were in motion, and that their movements clearly indicated their intentions of dislodging me, I abandoned my encampments at Grendale's Ford, and on the 16th in the evening took possession of a post about seven miles from the Cherokee Ford, on Broad River. My former position subjected me at once to the operations of Lord Cornwallis and Colonel Tarleton, and in case of a defeat, my retreat might easily have been cut off. My situation at the Cow-Pens enabled me to improve any advantages that I might gain, and to provide better for my security, should I be unfortunate: these reasons induced me to take this post, notwithstanding it had the appearance of a retreat.

On the evening of the 16th, the enemy occupied the ground we had removed from in the morning. An hour before day-light one of the scouts informed me, that they had advanced within five miles of our camp. On this information the necessary dispositions were made, and from the alacrity of the troops, we were soon prepared to receive them.

The light infantry, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Howard, and the Virginia militia under Major Triplett, were formed on a rising ground. The third regiment of Dragoons consisting of about eighty men, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Washington, were so posted in their rear, as not to be injured by the enemy's fire, and yet to be able to charge them, should an occasion offer. The volunteers from North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, under the command of Colonel McKens, were posted to guard the flanks; Major McDowal of the North Carolina volunteers, was posted on the right flank, in front of the line 250 yards; Major Cunningham, of the Georgia volunteers, on the left, at the same distance in front; Colonels Brannons and Thomas's of the South Carolina volunteers, on the right of Major McDowal; and Colonels Hugh and McCall, of the same corps, on the left of Major Cunningham; Captains Tate and Buchanan, with the Augusta riflemen, were to support the right of the line.

The enemy drew up in one line, 400 yards in front of our advanced corps. The first battalion of the 7th regiment was opposed to our right; the 7th regiment to our left; the legion infantry to our centre; and two companies of light troops of 100 each on our flanks.

In their front they moved two pieces of artillery, and Lieutenant Colonel Tarleton, with two hundred and eighty cavalry, was posted in the rear of his line. The disposition being thus made, small parties of riflemen were detached, to skirmish with the enemy, on which their whole line advanced with the greatest impetuosity, shouting as they advanced: Majors McDowal and Cunningham gave them a heavy and galling fire, and retreated to the regiments intended for their support. The whole of Colonel Pickens's command then kept up a fire by regiments, retreating agreeably to orders.

When the enemy advanced to our line, they received a well directed and incessant fire, but their numbers being superior to ours they gained our flanks, which obliged us to change our position; we retired in good order about fifty paces, formed, advanced on the enemy, and gave them a brisk fire, which threw them into disorder. Lieutenant Colonel Howard, observing this, gave orders for the line to charge bayonets, which was done with such address, that the enemy fled with the utmost precipitation. Lieutenant Colonel Washington discovering that the cavalry were cutting down our riflemen on the left, charged them with such firmness, as obliged them to retire in confusion.

The enemy were entirely routed, and the pursuit continued for upwards of twenty miles. Our loss was inconsiderable; not having more than twelve killed, and sixty wounded. The enemy's loss was ten commissioned officers, and upwards of one hundred rank and file killed, two hundred wounded, twenty-nine non-commissioned officers, and above five hundred private prisoners, which fell into our hands, with two pieces of artillery, two standards, eight hundred muskets, one travelling forge, thirty-five baggage waggons, seventy negroes, and upwards of one hundred dragoon horses, with all their mules.

They destroyed most of their baggage, which was immense.

Although our success was complete, we fought only eight hundred men, and were opposed by upwards of one thousand chosen British troops.

Such was the inferiority of our numbers, that our success must be attributed, under God, to the justice of our cause, and the bravery of our troops. My wishes would induce me to mention the name of every private sentinel in the corps.

In justice to the bravery and good conduct of the officers, I have taken the liberty to inclose you a list of their names, from a conviction that you will be pleased to introduce such characters to the world.

Major Giles, my Aid de Camp, and Captain Brooks, acting as my Brigade-Major, deserve and have my thanks for their assistance and behaviour on this occasion. The Baron de Glasbuck, who accompanies Major Giles with these dispatches, served with me as a volunteer, and behaved in such a manner as to merit your attention.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

DANIEL MORGAN."

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

WANTED to BORROW against Whitsunday next, upon heritable security, over an estate yielding 223 l. sterling of yearly rent upon old leases.

The Sum of Three Thousand Pounds sterling.

Apply to Robert Jamieson writer to the signet.

ALEX. LIVINGSTON, Tea and Spirit Dealer,

Opposite Chapel of Ease, Crosscauley,

RETURNS his best thanks to the public in general, and his friends in particular, for the many favours conferred upon him, and flatters himself, that he has it in his power to merit the continuance of their approbation, &c.—Bears leave to inform them, that he has got to hand a very fine assortment of TEAS and SPIRITS, superior to any yet offered the Public, which he is selling off, upon very moderate terms. TEAS from Two Shillings and Ten Pence to Twenty Shillings per lib. all ENGLISH WEIGHT, as he has never practised that method of mixing with Sloe or Bountree leaves, to enable him to sell Dutch weight. The Public may depend upon his Teas being genuine.

Sugars to Tea Customers at prime cost, FOR READY MONEY ONLY.

N. B. He, in particular, recommends his Teas at 5 s. 6 d. and 6 s.

JOHN AITCHISON,

At his TEA and SPIRIT WAREHOUSE, third shop below the head of the Fish-Market Close,

RETURNS his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the good encouragement he hath already met with, and can assure them, it shall be his study to pay such attention to business, that he is hopeful will make his dealing mutual, having at present a very large and good assortment of TEAS, of an excellent quality, and to moderate in prices, that he can venture to say, none has been offered to sale for some time past more worthy the attention of the public; which are now selling at the following prices, viz.

	per lib.		per gal.
Best Bohea, at	3 s. 0 d.	Old Jamaica Double Rum	11 s. 0 d.
Congo,	5 0	at	6 0
Finest ditto,	5 6	Sing'le ditto,	12 0
Fine Souchong,	6 6	Coniac Brandy,	7 0
Very best ditto,	7 0	Good Brandy,	5 6
Hylon,	10 6	— Brandy,	7 0
Superfine ditto,	13 0	Fine Holland Gin,	5 6
		Good ditto,	3 6
		Good proof Whisky,	3 0
		Whisky	3 0

All Dutch weight.

Cinnamon, Shrub, &c. at the lowest prices.

N. B. Orders are taken in here for his DISTILLERY in the country, where Whisky, and all other kinds of British Spirits, are sold in WHOLESALE ONLY, at the lowest prices, and best qualities.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

A Genteel Commodious HOUSE, with a GARDEN and other conveniences, at Parkside, near the Gibbet Toll-bar, upon the east side of the Dalkeith road, lately possessed by Mr Alexander Scott merchant in Edinburgh.—Enquire at David Russell accountant, or Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet.

Such of the Creditors of the said Alexander Scott as have not already produced their claims, and vouchers thereof, with affidavits upon the verity of their debts, are entreated to lodge the same, without loss of time, in the hands of the said David Russell, in order that a division may be made of the funds already recovered.—If they neglect to do this, the funds will be divided amongst those who produce their claims, vouchers, and affidavits on the verity of their claims.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THAT large, genteel, and commodious HOUSE at Broughton Park, which belonged to the deceased Mr Robert Anderson feed-merchant in Edinburgh, and lately possessed by the Reverend Dr Blair, consisting of a parlour, dining-room, and drawing-room, five bed chambers, kitchen, servants room, cellars, and many other conveniences.

This House, from the extensive and agreeable prospect which it commands, and from its vicinity to the city of Edinburgh, is rendered remarkably pleasant and convenient.

The premises will be shown by applying to Mrs Anderson, at her house, Fisher's Land, to whom, or to John Tawie writer in Edinburgh, application may be made for further particulars.

ROUP of Farms, Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, &c.

At Dunmore Park, Stirling-shire.

THE two Farms of MAINS of POWHOUSE and DOLL, lately advertised, will be SET in tack, for nineteen years, by public roup, at Dunmore Park, on Friday the 11th day of May, at ten o'clock forenoon precisely. And immediately thereafter, will begin to be roup-ed, a great variety of fine Milk Cows of different kinds, and an English Bull, a number of young Queens and Calves, Highland Stots, and some draught Oxen: ALSO, about thirty Ewes and Lambs, and two or three Rams of a fine English breed, and thirty Highland Wedders. Several very good draught Mares now at the above farms will also be roup-ed. They are very fit for breeding; some of them are in foal, and others with foals at their feet. ALSO, a handsome black fanned Colt, just come from England.

And, at Mr Dunn's stables, hotel, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, two bay Coach-horses, and six Saddle-horses and Mares, all English breed, will be shown for sale, from Monday the 7th, till Thursday the 10th of May, but positively no longer.

The Milk-Cows are of remarkable fine kinds, some of the Guernsey breed, and six of them with the bull lately brought from Essex. The others of the best country-breed, and all young, the whole being the property of the Earl of Dunmore, collected with great pains and expences, and now obliged to be sold, on his Lordship's going out to his Government of Virginia.

A very rich Grass Park will also be SET for grazing, till Christmas; and the Salt Marsh for pasturing horses, till Michaelmas next.

N. B. Offers for the farms are desired to examine the grounds, &c. before the roup, or early in the morning of that day, as the roup will positively begin at ten o'clock at Dunmore Park, that the other business be not delayed.

LANDS IN TWEEDDALE TO LET,

And entered to at the term of Whitsunday 1782.

THE Lands of SLIPPERFIELD, commonly called Loch Third of Slipperfield: Also 437 acres of Blythmuir, as the same is presently possessed by William Gray, lying within the parish of Linton and county of Peebles.

The above is a commodious Store Farm, remarkable for breeding good sheep. Any person who wants to be shown the marches, and other particulars relative to this farm, may apply to Mr James Henderson, factor for the Earl of Hyndford, at Kirkcud; and whoever inclines to take the same, may give in their proposals to Cornelius Elliot writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Hopkins vintner in Greenock, on Tuesday the 22d day of May 1781, betwixt the hours of twelve and two mid-day.

The Privateer Brigantine TARLETON, with all her Guns, Provisions, and Stores, as she arrived from sea, and as she now lies in the Road of Greenock. The Tarleton is about 4 months old, has 14 carriage guns, and a very good chest of small arms. She sails remarkably fast, and is well calculated for a privateer or African trader, or for running to market with a cargo.

Articles of roup and conditions of sale to be seen in the hands of Hamilton, Smith, and Co. merchants in Greenock.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of Mrs Hopkins vintner in Greenock, on Tuesday the 22d day of May 1781, betwixt the hours of twelve and two mid-day.

The Ship TOM LEE, late American Letter of Marque, prize to the privateers Tarleton and Orange, as the now lies in the Road of Greenock.

The Tom Lee is about six months old, is built upon the construction of the Virginia pilot boats, sails remarkably fast, is pierced for eighteen guns, and can with ease carry twenty guns in pounds on one deck. She is admirably calculated for a privateer or African trade, or for running with a cargo to a market, has ten six-pounders, and two four-pounders, carriage guns, and a chest of small arms.

Also, upon Wednesday the 23d day of May, within the Royal Close, Greenock, will be sold 155 hogheads of good Maryland TOBACCO, and three bags containing about 120 lbs of INDIGO, being the cargo of the Tom Lee. The tobacco to be set up in lots of four hogheads each, and the sale to continue until all is sold off.

Inventory of the vessel, and conditions of sale of the vessel and cargo, to be seen in the hands of Hamilton, Maciver, and Company, and Campbells and Thomson merchants in Greenock, Dugald Thomson merchant in Glasgow, and Mess. Allan, Stewart, and Company, merchants in Leith. Samples of the tobacco and indigo will be shown at the place of sale.

ESSENCE OF WATER-DOCK,

For the SCURVY, LEPROSY, and all Cutaneous Disorders.

SOLD BY

GEORGE REID Printer in Edinburgh,

At his house, bottom of Fisher's Land Close, Lawn-market. AFFHORS of the highest credit have affirmed, That the Water dock Root is an absolute and certain cure for the Scurvy; and, perhaps, there never was an instance, when it has been fairly tried, in which it failed. The great virtue of the Root lies in its inner rind, of which this Essence is a perfect solution. A tea-spoonful is a sufficient dose. It should be taken twice a-day in a wine glass of water, or, what is still better, in an infusion of the Dock-root itself, where that can be had, which still increases its virtue. It must be continued for a considerable time; and the person should all the while avoid high-seasoned foods, and use moderate exercise. Experience shows, that from this easy method the patient may expect a perfect and lasting cure. Price 3s. the bottle.

Of whom may be had,

ALL SIR JOHN HILL'S OTHER MEDICINES,

As formerly advertised.

Of GEO. REID may also be had,

Mr HILL'S, or the ORMSKIRK MEDICINE, for the Cure of the BITE of a MAD DOG. Price 5s. 3d. the dose.

The Public are requested to observe, That this Medicine is sold no where else in Edinburgh; and that each packet is sealed with Mr Hill's Coat of Arms, and signed by Mr James Berry.

As the accident for which this medicine is used, is of the most alarming nature, and serious in its consequence, the importance of obtaining it authentic must be obvious; and therefore every person having occasion for it is requested to be particular in observing that each packet is sealed and signed as above mentioned, as the surest means to avoid being imposed on by spurious preparations.

* This Medicine having been first discovered for the sake of the Human Species, and taken by them with uninterrupted success for near a century, several persons were desirous of giving it to ANIMALS. In compliance, therefore, with their request, a similar medicine has been adapted for the Brute Creation, which may be had as above, price 5s. 3d. the dose, with proper directions.

Of whom also may be had,

THE CYPRIAN PREVENTIVE, price 10s. 6d. each, in bottle or powder.

Edinburgh SYPHILITIC ANTIDOTE, 5s. the small, and 10s. 6d. the large bottle.

CHINESE LOTION, price 5s. the bottle.

FREEMAN'S ANTISCORBUTIC BITTER DROPS, price 3s. the bottle.—N. B. Any person who takes half a dozen bottles together, will have them at 15 s.

FARMS TO LET.

To be LET in lease, for such a number of years as shall be agreed on, and entered to at Whitsunday 1782.

THE Estate of DARNCHESSTER, consisting of the farms of Darnchester, Dovecotmains, and Hawkshaw, lying in the parish of Coldstream and county of Berwick.

The farms consist of 1000 acres, or thereby, lie contiguous, are of a rich soil, in a good climate, without any waste ground, have near and ready access to lime and coal, by the bridge over Tweed at Coldstream, are within a short distance of the great turnpike-road from Edinburgh by Greenlaw to London; and are only two or three miles from the market towns of Dunfermline, Coldstream, and Kelso. The whole estate is capable of the highest improvements, adapted for carrying wheat and all other grains.

The tenant will receive upwards of 400 acres in grass, whereof 60 of the best soil, well laid down, and may have the straw of 400 acres from the removing tenants for a small consideration.

Application may be made to John Cockburn writer in Dunfermline, as to further particulars concerning the estate, and who will give directions for viewing the lands.

Proposals for taking the whole, or part of the estate, may be made to James Rothead, Esq; of Inverleith, the proprietor, or to John Anderson writer to the signet: And it may be depended on that such as are not accepted of shall be kept secret.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

TO be SOLD by public roup and sale, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 26th of July 1781, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

The Lands and Estate of LATHOCKER,

comprehending the Mill and Mill-lands of Lathocker, the Lands of Easter Morton, Hilledale, and Constable-Crook, with the Superiority of the Lands of Wester Morton, all lying contiguous, in the parish of Cameron, regality of St Andrews, and shire of Fife. The estate consists of about 850 acres, mostly arable, and the greatest part of it is let to sufficient tenants; so that the yearly rent of the whole, after putting a moderate value upon the Mafins out of lease, and converting the vidual, kains and carriages, at the usual rates, is about 250 l. Sterling, free of all deductions, and without including the rent of a lime-kiln let for this year, or the produce of the coal.

The whole lands are capable of great improvement, as there are lime and coal upon them. The coal has been wrought for more than a year past, and at present has a very favourable appearance. As the lands lie between three and four miles from St Andrews and Cupar, it is believed, that, from the present appearance of the coal, it will turn out to very great advantage.

The lands will be exposed at the upset price of 7000 l. sterling.

The whole estate holds of the Crown, as coming in place of the Bishop of St Andrews; and is rated in the cess-books of the county at 47 l. 6 s. 8 d. Scots.

The title-deeds, conditions of sale, rental, and plan of the estate, are to be seen in the hands of Francis Anderson writer to the signet; to whom, or to Mr John Hay accountant in Edinburgh, any person wanting to be informed of further particulars may apply. Copies of the rental and conditions of sale are also to be seen in the hands of John Stevenson writer in Cupar.

SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-house in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 26th day of July next, between the hours of five and six afternoon.

ALL and WHOLE the Two Merk Land of Old Extent of A-RICHONAN, the Two Merk Land of Old Extent of LECKNABANE, the One Merk Land of ERVARIE, the One Merk Land of ARILUIG, and One Merk Land of ARDNOA, extending in whole to a Seven Merk Land of Old Extent; together with the Changehouse of BELANOGH, Acre and House of CARGOWN, and Mill of GLENHALVAN; all lying in the parish of North Knapdale, and shire of Argyre.

This estate is of considerable extent, and very improvable; and having been of late mostly inclosed with stone dikes, at a very considerable expence, is fit either for tillage or pasture. The lands lie near to the convenient harbour of Lochcarronan, upon the west coast of Scotland, and not far from Lochgilphead. They have been under lease to one tenant for fourteen years past; but, as the present tack expires at Whitsunday 1781, and as the principal tackman, by subsetting the greatest part of the lands, has, during that period, annually received a sum exceeding considerably the rent payable by him to the heritor, a very great rise of rent may immediately, and with certainty be expected.

The above lands hold of a subject superior, and pay a very moderate feu and teind-duty.

The progress of writs, which is clear, the rental of the estate, and the articles of roup are to be seen in the hands of James Hay, clerk to the signet.

For further particulars, persons intending to purchase may apply to Mr Malcolm Macneil, Ardally in Fife, or to the said James Hay; either of whom is authorised to conclude a private bargain, before the roup.

N. B. The greatest part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaser's hands, upon proper security.